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an easy task, the frozen water may be partly avoided by emptying the trough and pumping it fresh from the well, though it is better to always give them the warm mess first. This is one of the most important essentials in winter. As is well known, milk is mostly composed of water, and unless the animals can get plenty of it, pure and in proper condition, the supply of milk will be reduced. Late in the fall, when produced by plenty of clover hay, warm roots and ground corn and oats. Wheat straw and the pickings of corn fodder will not get in place of the clover hay. In winter months, have a good mess of milk feed at all events in order to create warmth and heat. With good shelter and

rich allowance of food there is no reason why they should fall off in milk. Cold usually does more damage to milk produc-

ing so good for counteracting the effects of a severe chilly morning as a good warm blanket as described.

It is a tonic, which invigorates the body and enables the cow to stand much more than she would when milked, and they compelled to fill her stomach with cold water from a trough hanging with ice. One or two cold drenches, or neglect will cause the best cows to fall off, but it is a tonic, which is needed by a little care on the part of the farmer. Milk and butter in winter are too valuable to be thrown away by neglect of the proper care of the cows.

Setting a Raspberry Patch.

Fall is generally considered the best time to set raspberry plants, especially in the North. They may be set in land thoroughly fitted by plowing, harrowing and marking

fitted by plowing, harrowing and marking out, or on land from which corn or other crops have been harvested, without plow-

The writer successfully planted several acres of land just cleared of a corn crop in the following manner: The corn was planted $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the spade was inserted at an angle of 45 degrees between the hills of every row. The spade was raised to the perpendicular, when the plant was inserted in the space and the soil pressed in place with the foot. After planting a large number of rows of maize in this manner, the top of each cane, which had been cut back to 4 to 6 inches, thus protecting the plant from being killed by frost or injury from cold, also supplying plant food for an early start in spring.

After springing two furrows were plowed toward the rows on each side, thus stirring

the soil deeply and supplying a good bed of loose soil for the roots to penetrate. The plants being set 4x7 feet, sweet corn, beans,

potatoes and other low hood crops were grown the first year between the rows. I prefer planting in rows and supporting the vines with wires on one side than any other method. Wires are kept in place by being fastened to a crosspiece attached to a post. When planted in hills cultivating can be done more easily, but the hills require more or less tying to stakes.

Another Idea.

West Manchester Tribune.

While driving through the country a few days since, our attention was called to a special feature in the way of raising and

sheep and fattening for the market. Observing a large corn field with all the bot-

tom blades stripped from the stalk and the ears remaining, we very much wondered why such was the case, but soon observed, quietly at rest, a large flock of sheep, perhaps 150 in number, in the midst of the corn. The particular gentleman who owned the sheep being a well-to-do farmer, we at first thought it quite a waste to turn sheep into a field of standing corn, but further

into a field of standing corn, but further thought revealed the fact that it was just the thing, as the sheep tear down but not up the stalks. The corn was thus left and

a few stalks, and ears are thus left and can be gathered afterwards if desired. By the time a field of corn is thus cleaned up the sheep are in fair shape for market at a very little outlay in money, as the blades would otherwise be wasted.

We think this would be a good plan for many of our readers to follow, and give this to you for what it is worth.

Hogs for Bacon.
Winchester (Ind.) Herald.

Prime bacon hogs can be grown as well or better in this country than anywhere in the world, and if there is a demand for leaner hogs they will be forthcoming. It need not be expected, however, that feeders will take the pains the Danish, English or Canadian feeders do fussing with ground

stuffs of different sort without getting equal compensation. The pea, rye, barley and

shorts fed hogs are calculated to be worth only 2 to 3 cents a pound more on the hoof than corn-fed bacon hogs, and if that is true packers will have to make up their minds to give at least \$1 per 100 premium on that class of stock to get it. Peas, barley, rye and mixed grains are not easily raised in this country, but corn, but corn-feeding is the simplest and easiest method of hog-feeding and therefore much cheaper here than any other kind.

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A New Vegetable.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

A new vegetable which is beginning to appear on American tables somewhat re-

sembles a Jerusalem artichoke, and is called the Japanese crosne. It did originally come from Japan, but is now cultivated rather extensively in France, from which land of delicate frosting it has reached these shores. Crosnes are described as being about two inches long and less than an inch in diameter at the thickest part. They look something like little potatoes. In France they are used as garnishes for salads, and with a French dressing as a salad by themselves. In Japan they are pickled. When they become known other uses will doubtless

Farm Notes.

A good wash for trees is made by adding one quart of soda to ten gallons of water, and when the mixture is heated add a pint of crude carbonic acid. The odor of the carbonic acid is enduring, and is especially distasteful to insects.

All wastes should be added to the manure heap. At the season when the rainings and refuse are obstacles, the labor of cleaning up around the barns and stables will be amply repaid in the conversion of all useless material into manure.

Without doubt every insect pest has its

parasite, and one of the most important things for a farmer to know is what are the parasites for his insect pests, and also what

Celery is a crop which requires very rich land. But it will bear farther carriage without loss than any other market vegetable. A good deal of the celery used in Eastern cities is grown in various parts of the West on rich, mucky lands. It can be

the West, on rich, mucky lands. It can be sold here at lower prices than it can be grown on clear land near large cities.

It is not the large hog that pays, but the one that makes the largest quantity of pork in the shortest time and on the smallest amount of food. If a pig comes in during April he has nine months during which to grow by the end of the year. If he is well bred, and from a good stock of hogs, he should easily be made to weigh 250 pounds during the nine months of his life.

Experiments demonstrate that different varieties of beans, if grown near each other, will mix through the distribution of

The soil will dry very rapidly and go to a great depth if allowed to get hard and

compact. There is but a small space left for air in solid soils, and from this fact they become hot and dry to a great depth

in summer. While if air is present, as it is in loose soils, being such a poor conductor of heat, it will allow only a small portion of soil to become hot, which soon cools at night and is filled with a copious dew, not only retaining the moisture already in the soil, but adding to it at a season when moisture is especially desirable. Newly-set trees are always benefited by cultivation, because all their roots are

by cultivation, because all their roots are surface roots, and cannot thrive in a hot, dry, compact soil. Hence the necessity of

Damaged Her "Heel."
New York Letter.

It has just come to light that the battleship Massachusetts, which ran on a rock off Bar Harbor during the recent maneuvers, breaking the plates in her forward

euvers, breaking the plates in her forward compartment, is also seriously damaged along the after end of her keel. The enormous steel casing called the "heel" which

modest steel casing compartments, which is the brace for the entire after end of the big ship, has been found to be broken in pieces, the largest being about four feet in length. It cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000 to repair the forward compartments alone, and it is just as likely to cost a like sum to repair the stern of the ship.